REGISTERED No. 17—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,868.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Grey, will be despatched on Saturday, the 2nd May 1874, at 4 P.M.

May 1874.		May 1874.	
Leaves Bombay	2	Leaves Tuticorin	10
„ Ratnagherry	3	„ Colombo	11
„ Vingorla	4	„ Galle	12
„ Goa	4	„ Negapatam	15
„ Carwar	4	„ Madras	17
„ Mangalore	6	„ Coconada	19
„ Cannanore	6	„ Vizagapatam	20
„ Tellicherry	6	„ Jimlipatam	20
„ Calicut	7	„ Gopanlpore	21
„ Beypore	7	„ False Point	22
„ Cochin	8	Arrives at CALCUTTA	24
„ Alleppy	8		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Busreh, and occasionally at Bahrein, Koweit, and Mahomerah.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on Friday, the 24th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

April 1874.		May 1874.	
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Busreh	13
„ Kurrachee	8	„ Mahoureh	13
„ Guadur	29	„ Fao	13
„ Muscat	May 1	„ Kowcit	15
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Bushire	15
„ Lingah	5	„ Lingah	18
„ Bahrein	7	„ Bunder Abbas	19
„ Bushire	7	„ Muscat	21
„ Fao	9	„ Guadur	25
„ Mahomerah	9	„ Kurrachee	26
Arrive BUSREH	10	Arrive BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Busreh, and occasionally at Bahrein, Kowcit, and Mahomerah.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on Friday, the 1st May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent first-class Steamer HANKOW, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's 3,591 Tons Register, and 750 Horse Power nominal, commanded by Captain William Symington, who has been long and favourably known in the East India and China Trade, will be despatched from Bombay on the 27th inst. This Vessel, specially designed and built for the East India and China Trade, has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. Telegraphic communication exists between each Cabin and the Steward's room, thus ensuring constant attention to the General Saloon extending the whole breadth of the vessel there is a room specially set apart for Ladies, while for Gentlemen a smoking saloon is provided on deck, thus ensuring comfort in any weather. There is abundance of Bath accommodation. The vessel will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The HANKOW, having established her name for speed, may be expected to make the passage in 25 days.

Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board at reasonable rates, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Magnificent first-class Steamer WHAMPOA, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, 3,855 Tons register, and 500 Horse Power nominal, commanded by Captain John C. Jaques, who has been long and favourably known in the China Trade, will be despatch rom Bombay early next month. This vessel, specially designed and built for the East India and China trade, has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort. Telegraphic communication exists between each Cabin and the Steward's room, thus ensuring constant attention without trouble. In addition to the General Saloon extending the whole breadth of the vessel, there is a room specially set apart for Ladies, while for Gentlemen a smoking Saloon is provided on deck, thus ensuring comfort in any weather. There is abundance of Bath accommodation. The vessel will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The WHAMPOA having established a name for speed may be expected to make the passage in 25 days.

Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on board at reasonable rates, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer CERES, 3,508 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th May next. The Steamer has very good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

Including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£35 0	£23 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 10th April 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., of Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines / Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	
Messina	50	36	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874
"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hammam Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 27th April, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. MIRZAPORE (3,763 Tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain A. Parish, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SOUTHAMPTON, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

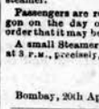
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 4th May 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ZAMBESI, (2,411 tons and 300 H.P.) Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 1st May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

MIRZAPORE.. 3,763 TONS 600 H.P., 27th April 1874.
INDUS..... 3,473 „ 500 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class..... Rs. 660
Second Class..... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 25TH APRIL).

THE s.s. BELLONA, 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., W. Rhodes, Commander, has superior accommodation (amidship) for First Class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passage only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO BE DESPATCHED FIRST WEEK IN MAY.

THE fine new s.s. COLOMBO, 1,918 tons, (belonging to Messrs. Watts, Milburn & Co., Owners of the Hankow and Whampoa), Thomas McNabb, Commander, has superior accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th April 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave last week in May.)

THE fine s. s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseh Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.. ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship PEMBROKE-HIRE, from LONDON, are hereby required to SEND BOATS alongside for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

The Captain will in no way be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the Ship's side.

FREIGHT TO BE PAID and DELIVERY ORDERS accompanied by BILLS OF LADING to be sent for countersignature to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY for Sale by Public Auction, by order of Amra Lakha and Bhima Frema, the Mortgagees, on account and at the risk of Ramjee Shedsojee Jadhow, the Mortgagor.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Pasedaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the northern side of Dargah Jumma Musjid, in the Cross Lane, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 123, containing by admeasurement 31 feet in front and 48 feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the said Cross Lane, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the Mussoba Temple.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE, Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PROVISIONS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned, the undermentioned cases of Provisions, partially damaged, landed ex s.s. Bellona, viz.—

5	Cases	each	6	Dozen	Pint Castor Oil
5	Do	do	6	do	do do
5	Do	do	2	do	Quarts Taide Vinegar
5	Do	do	4	do	Pints do do
5	Do	do	3	do	asso. ted Pickle
5	Do	do	6	do	Pint Salad Oil
11	Do	do	100		Tins Sardines
7	Do	do	6	Dozen	2 lb. Tins Combination Biscuits
3	Do	do	6	do	do do do
5	Do	do	6	do	1/3 Pint Blacking

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

7 Cases Printed Muslin
10 Do White Gauzine
9 Do Medeo Twist Nos. 80, 90, 100
7 Bales Grey T Cloth, 7 lbs
5 Do do Madapollams, 34 lbs
25 Cases American T bacco
7 Oak-painted Wrought-iron Safes, 24 & 26 in.
2 Cases White Mulls, 54 in.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN MEMONWADA STREET.

On TUESDAY next the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Coovejee Pragjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Memon Adam Abba—

All that piece of Government ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Memonwada Street in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1-6 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Memonwada Street, on the north by a gulley and the property of Abdool Curreem Abban, and on the south by the house of Memon Rahimtoola Ahmed, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 260, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 130, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Memon Adam Abba and other tenants.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND COMMODIOUS LANDED PROPERTIES at Mazagon, at the corner of Coppersmith Lane near the Bombay Harbour Defence Department and Moogavour Pakadee, fourth Row, near the P. & O. Dockyard.

Under instruction from Messrs. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna and Ardaseer Merwanjee Setna, executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, Messrs. CRAWFORD, D. & Co. will on the dates below mentioned submit to Public Auction, on their respective premises, the following landed Properties:—

On SATURDAY the 2nd May 1874, at 4 P.M., Lot No. 1.

All that piece of Government land admeasuring 815 square yards or thereabouts, together with a large pucka-built upper storey bungalow and out-houses, stable erected thereon, in 1865 situated at the corner of Coppersmith Lane near Bombay Harbour Defence Department, at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the public road and reaches Government ground or bunder now occupied by Messrs. Walace and Co.'s Timber Depot, on the west by the said Coppersmith Lane, on the north by the public road, leading to Messrs. Wallace's Timber Depot, and Bombay Harbour Defence Department, on the south by the small passage, and the property of the late Namaljee Nuthoojee and now of Muncherjee Cooverjee, Parsee, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 49, 67, and 74, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 16, 17 and 18, and now in the occupation of Bomanjee Framjee Cama Esq.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd day of May 1874, at 3 P.M.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece of Government land, admeasuring 1209 square yards or thereabouts, together with a two storied pucka-built dwelling-house and out-houses and a well erected in 1865 thereon, situated on the east side of Moogavor Pakadey Fourth Row, at Mazagon, leading to the P. & O. Dockyard Road, at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 86, 87, 88, 89, and 175, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos.

On the same day at 4 P.M., Lot No. 3.—All that piece of Government land, containing 200 square yards or thereabouts together with the pucka-built one-storied dwelling-house and out-houses erected thereon in 1865, situated on the east side of Moogavor Pakady Fourth Row, Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 86, 87, 88, 89, and 157, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4.

On the same day at 5 P.M. Lot Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7.—All that piece of Government land, containing by admeasurement in all 4.7 square yards or thereabouts, together with messuage, chawl or range of one-storied pucka-built most commodious dwelling-houses, of four separate compartments standing thereon, built in 1866, situated on the south side of the said Moogavor Pakady Fourth Row, leading to the Naboh Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of assessment under Nos. 280, 281, and by the Collector of assessment under Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15. The above four compartments will be sold separately.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES AND OTHER ARTICLES SAVED FROM THE WRECKED S.S. CHALDEA.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dock, Mazagon, on account of the concerned, the uniforms, Stores and other articles saved from the wrecked S. S. Chaldea, landed ex S. S. Patea.

A quantity of oilmanstors and wines, glass crockery and plated ware, cutlery, ca in furniture, breech-loading rifles rifles with wood bayonets, barometer, steering gear and wheels, boats, davits, and awning stanchions, old brass, copper and iron ware, buckets, carpets, canvass hose, paint, force pumps, hawsers, ropes' sails, iron chains, cannon, steam winches, tunnels, pars, boats, oars, tanks, blocks, &c., &c,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property at Baba Dhuboo Street.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, with the consent of the Mortgagee Bawa Luckiffally Bahloojee, and in re Cassum Bin Lal eo, an insolvent:

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, fronting on the west side of Baba Dhuboo street, in the sub-district of Bhoolcshwar, registered in the rent-roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2710, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-two and three-ninths square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by Baba Dhuboo Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the premises of Moorarjee Leeladhur, and on or towards the south by the house of Allybhoy Esmaljee

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the Office of the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS, PAPERS, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40, the following Shirtings and Papers, &c.

On account of Abdoola Sarkoor—
C B S T ground cross 275—1 Case White Flannel
On account of Narotum Odhowjee, and Ramdass Kanjee—
H C & C—73-82—9 Bales Grey shirtings
C B S T ground cross —69-71—1 Bales Grey Shirtings
Ditto 382-91—2 „ „
On account of Toolubdass Cursondass—
H C C—1421-30—2 Cases Magenta
On account of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein—
B B—701-20—20 Bales Printing Paper
On account of Chugon Khewaldass—
G N S—1-54—32 Bales Brown Paper
On account and risk of the concerned: ex Steamer Bellona.
Y K R—1405—1 Case 56 Reams Bowbeag Paper
Ditto 1482, 1487, 1491, 1514, 1526—5 Cases each, 40 reams White Foolscap
Ditto 1541—1 Case 4 reams Pot White Paper
Ditto 1551, 1562—2 Cases each, 40 reams Pot Rose Paper

The above goods are more or less damaged by salt water

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of old stock of Messrs. Rogers and Co., the same consisting of Boilers, Cranes, &c., &c., and Messrs. Company's premises, Bellasis Road, opposite the Byculla Club, Byculla.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by public auction, at the abovenamed premises, old stock of Messrs Rogers and Co., consisting of large boilers, travelling cranes, slow cases, lamps, carrying pressers, paints scaling wax and many other sundry articles, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property situate at Orta Baixa or Dookerwady.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed by the executors of the last will and testament of the late Paulo Domingo, deceased, to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following Property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Orta Baixa, or Dookerwady, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolcshwar, as rated by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14, containing by admeasurement 203 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east partly by the property of the said Paulo Domingo, deceased, and partly by the property of Rustomjee Cowasjee, on or towards the west by the property of Nana Moorarjee, on or towards the south partly by the property of the said Rustomjee Cowasjee, and partly by the property of the said Nanjee Moorarjee.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed property situate at Doogadavi Lane, without the Fort and at Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, within the Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., auctioneers, are instructed by the sub-mortgagee to sell by public auction in their room, No. 12, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of May next, at 4 o'clock P.M., the life interest of Dhu-bai, widow and executrix of the last will and testament of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee Mestry, in the property hereinafter described, pursuant to the powers of sale contained in the indentures of mortgage, dated respectively, the 17th day of April 1872 and the 23rd day of December 1872, and in case the proceeds of the sale of such life interest shall not be sufficient to cover the principal sum and interest as aforesaid secured by the same indentures then and in such case Messrs. Jehangeer Hormusjee and Co. will also sell at the same time and place the right, title and interest of Shapoorjee Rustomjee Mestry, the son of the said Dhunbai, in the same properties, pursuant to a power of sale contained in an indenture dated the 8th day of April 1872.

The description of the properties are as follows:—

Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 829 square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4,992, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 51, situate on the south side of a public road called Doorgadavi Lane, in the sub-district of Bhoolcshwar, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east and west sides thereof by the public road called Trimbuck Purushram Street, on the north by the said Doorgadavi Lane, and on the south by the property of Coomar Moorar Gopall.

Secondly,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 622 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4,993, situate on the south side of Doorgadavi Lane aforesaid, in the subdistrict of Bhoolcswur, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by Puttan Shyrt, on the west by the said Trimbuck Purushram Street, on the north by the said Doorgadavi Lane, and on the south by the property of Govind Mooljee.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 7,505 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 456 and 457, situate on the south side of a public road called New Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolcshwar, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Darkoo, on the west by the property of Mahomed Syed bin Mahomed Hossain Rogay, on the north by the said New Road, and on the south by a covered drain

Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 37 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, but according to the measurement stated in the Collector's books 38 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 358, and for pension and tax under No. 4 with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 54 situated on the west side of Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, on the west by a private passage, on the north partly by the said Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, and on the south by the property of Hormusjee Bomonjee Caga.

And Sixthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement sixty-three and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, but according to the measurement stated in the Collector's books eighty and a-ninths square yards registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 358, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 18, situate on the east side of the said Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Moosa Mopiah, on the west by the said Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane, on the north by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee Sumamacharwalla, and on the south by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Doctor.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

THE FRAMJEE CAWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rs. (200) Two Hundred per SHARE has been made by the Directors of the above Company, payable at its Registered Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or before FRIDAY, the 1st day of May 1874, after which date Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By Order of the Board,
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th March 1874.

ABERDEEN POLISHED GRANITE for MONUMENTS, in Red and Blue, from £5-0 0, free on board ship for any part of India. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices free from JOHN W. LEGGE, Aberdeen, Scotland.

BALDNESS.

THE many causes which in India result in this affliction, may be summed up in the one great *fons et origo mali*,—neglect to use the

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The "Douche" contains neither cantharides, acetic acid, mineral ingredients, nor any other substance repugnant to a clean, healthy skin. No other cosmetic whatever for the nurture of the hair is required during its use, as it supersedes Oils, Pomades, Washes, and Bandoline; maintaining the hair in perfect health or restoring it where it has fallen off. The "Douche" is a charming tonic extract, and renders the operation of hair-dressing a pleasure unknown to those who anoint with oils and fats.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non-conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

Trade Mark—"B. & Co, Leigh" (in diamond).

Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes, or the surfaces of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a desideratum. In Steamers, it heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *twenty-five per cent.* in fuel is effected and the composition (when properly applied) will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping *without condensation.*

THE LEIGH BOILER ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPOSITION *Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World.*

For Copies of Testimonials, and all other information, apply to BICKERSTETH & Co., as above.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON.

SECOND PERFORMANCE, FRIDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1874.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 4
Second Class	„ 2
Third Class	„ 1

Second and Third Class half price to Military in uniform.

Reserved Seats may be secured of Mr. JOHNSTONE, at Morley Hall.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Trouble begins at 8-45.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The Steamer HANKOW will POSITIVELY LEAVE for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on MONDAY, the 27th instant. This Vessel carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers are requested to be on board by 3 P.M. Passages can be secured by application to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 31st December 1873, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 3-12-0 per Share, will be PAYABLE on or after TUESDAY, the 28th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 8th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd April 1874.

ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of CONSIDERING the ARTICLES of ASSOCIATION of the COCONADA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

P. A. R. OLDFIELD, Liquidator,
Alexandra Press Company.

Bombay, 23rd April 1874.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 5 P.M. on FRIDAY, the 1st May 1874, for the CONSTRUCTION of BUILDINGS for the EXTENSION of the COTTON MILLS of the above Company at Tardeo. Each Tender will accompany a deposit of Rupees (1,000) One Thousand. Plans will be shown and printed copies of Contract Papers supplied at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rupees (5) Five per each Copy. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender nor to assign a reason for the rejection of any Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JEELA, Secretary.

No. 26, Meadow Street, 23rd April 1874.

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION to be held on the 1st proximo, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., will propose the following AMENDMENT of the proposition of JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq., already advertised:—

That it not being competent to the Municipal Corporation to make any grant of Municipal Money for the maintenance of a Band, the proposition of Mr. Macfarlane now made be negatived.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Secretary Town Council, and Clerk Municipal Corporation.

23rd April 1874.

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REAL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 23RD APRIL 1874.

REUTER'S message of yesterday evening advises the Liverpool Cotton market as closing quieter than it opened, and although spot prices are unaltered, arrivals are quoted 1-16 to ⅛d. lower. Today's market opens quiet with probable sales 12,000 bales, the receipts at the American ports being 5,000 bales against 4,000, and the exports to Great Britain 14,000 against 11,000 on the same date last year. Futures in New York are quoted ⅛th cent higher, but this has little significance as compared with Liverpool. The reaction is scarcely a matter for surprise, as the buying of late has been chiefly on the part of spinners, who in the absence of speculation have little inducement to go on in the face of the slow markets in Manchester and the heavy stocks of ready cotton in Liverpool.

This morning's telegram reports a further decline of ⅛ in consols, which now stand at 92⅞, a fall of ¼ per cent. since the 20th.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—Business in sterling opened this morning with an easier feeling, which became more marked during the day and at the close a decline of quite a half to one per cent. must be quoted. Bank Bills on demand are now 1s. 11d., 6 months' sight 1s. 11¼d., Credits 6 months' sight 1s. 11⅛d. per rupee.

Nothing of a special character has transpired during the day to account for this alteration in the aspect of affairs and the only inference is that the previous advance was not justified by the position, but merely one of the numerous fluctuations which we have seen this season resulting from the vacillating policy on the part of the Exchange Banks, and the erratic nature of Government finance. *Government paper* is still very dull and we quote nominally :—Fours Rs. 101¾, Fours and a half Rs. 103 ; Fives and a half Rs. 107.

THE SHARE MARKET is quiet but steady without any important change in values. The following are to day's quotations for leading shares, viz.—

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	770
Ditto 2nd Issue	444
National Bank of India	127
Colaba Land Company	1,415
Mazagon Land Company	900
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	880
Prince of Wales Press	1,500
Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	3,000
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,410
Manockjee Petit's ditto	1,430
Oriental ditto	4,000
Royal ditto	2,575

COTTON.—The demand to-day has again been quiet and the purchases on European account very moderate, but prices notwithstanding are very fairly supported, the decline from yesterday's extreme rates being only about Rs. 1 per candy. In Dholleras descriptions the firmness is accounted for by the buying in on native account against contracts, whilst Oomrawuttee is said to be much wanted for this month's shipment on Continental account. At all events some such reasons are necessary to explain our excessive currencies as compared with Liverpool. At to-day's quotations good fair Oomrawuttee cannot be laid down to sell in Liverpool via Cape under 6¾d. per lb. without commissions of any kind, against Reuter's quotation of 6⅞d. "to arrive", and other descriptions are much in the same position.

FREIGHTS as usual have quietened down in concert with cotton. For steamers the current quotation ready is still £3, but "to arrive" a fair quantity of tonnage has been offering at £3-17-6 sailing vessels are decidedly at £3-7-6 per ton.

IN PIECE GOODS AND YARNS there is no alteration worthy of notice. Sellers continue very firm and but a moderate business is doing at previous prices.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE French barque GANGE, 536 tons, Commander E. Boudon, will sail today for Calcutta with 11,352 Indian maunds salt and 300 bales cotton.

THE British ship SULTANA, 709 tons, Commander J. Seals, will sail today for Havre with a cargo of 3,860 bales cotton, 265½ cwt. linseed and 114 cwts. galls.

THE S. S. VICEROY arrived in the Madras road on Wednesday from London and sailed again the same day for Calcutta. She brought the undermentioned passengers —For Madras.—Mrs. Lechler, Miss Groves, Miss Illingworth, Miss Hooper, Revd. Mr. Willings, Mr. Fulton Mr. Mundy, Mr. Hooper, Mrs. Morgan and Mr. Taylor, For Calcutta.—Mrs. Ogbourne, Mrs. Howard and ayah, Mrs. Rundell, Misses Rundell, Colonel Tucker, Mr. Hay, Col. Macdonald, Lieut. Macdonald, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Tarrant, Mr. Bernard and Mr. Reid. Landed at Colombo.—Mr. Pardon, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Sealy, Miss Gibbons, ayah and infant, Master Gibbons, Mr. Walker, Mrs. Zimner, Master Zimner, Miss Zimner, Mrs. Stanwell and child, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Macartney, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Phillip, and Mr. Bhuchanan.

THE British ship PEMBROKESHIRE, 720 tons, Commander S. Wilkinson, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from London, 29th November, with the following cargo :—

50 cases yellow metal, 4,527 kegs speiter, 1,425 packages brandy, 278 packages matches, 80 packages steam board, 9 packages glass, 163 cases glass ware, 733 kegs nails, 77 packages newspapers, 29 packages tumblers, 122 packages earthenware, 4 casks shoe heels, 224 packages papers, 10 casks ink, 584 packages beer, 10 casks sulphate of copper, 368 cases window glass, 7 casks glass phials, 205 packages candles, 101 tons coal, 765 packages oilmanstores, 3,027 bars iron, 76 cases biscuits, 130 packages color, 1,066 packages gunpowder, 100 bales card-board, 17 cases jams and jelly, 3 cases tapioca and sago, 17 cases provisions, 17 cases safes, 5 cases drugs, 2 packages hardware, 20 bundles buckets, 3 packages gin, 14 packages provisions and fancy goods, 10 cases bonbons, 8 casks padlocks, 10 casks disinfecting powder, 2 cases black lead, 100 casks pitch, 3 cases perfumery, 4 bundles shapes, 3 hogsheads, lamp glasses 10 casks rice bowls, 60 casks copperas, 20 casks China clay, 19 casks file, 2 cases toys, 17 cases spirits, 6 packages perambulators, 200 drums turpentine, 67 barrel stores, 4 cases quills, 80 packages candles and oilmanstores, 11 cases stales, 57 cases soap, 6 cases perfumery, biscuits, and oilmanstores, 55 cases pickles, 3 cases snuff boxes, 17 cases bitters, 3 cases cornflour, 7 cases woollens, 17 cases cotton, 65 cases acid, 32 cases sauce, 1 cask screws, 6 cases umbrellas, 25 drums oil, 20 kegs lead shot, 3 cases needles wood, 42 casks bottles, 265 cases wine and sundries. This vessel is consigned to Messrs. Charles Forbes and Co.

DEPARTURE.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	To.
23	Eugene	Lazarine	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—
Barque Gange, Bondon, for Calcutta.
Ship Sultan, Seals, for Havre.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Ship Savernake for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
19	Pearl (s)	Munk	Moulmein, April 15.
	Howden	Ditchburn	Mauritius, Feb. 13.
	Hahnemann	Thomson	Cardiff, March 19.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
19	Steamers Arcot, Aratoon Apear, and Pearl ; Ships Baron Blantyre and Centaur.		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April			
20	Meville		Port Elizabath and Cape Colony.
21	Viceroy (s)		London via Suez Canal.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
20	Assyria (s)		Calcutta and Northern Ports.
21	Hastings		London via Cocanada.
	Viceroy (s)		Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS—23RD APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mimo, s—200 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co ; 250 bales cotton, Vurdamon Poonsey and Co ; 900 packages linseed, Knoop and Co.

Pegasus—121 bales cotton, C Madhowdas.

Persian Empire—300 bales cotton, Nusseerwanjee Manockjee & Co ; 53 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers ; 121 bales cotton, Munmohundas Purmanundas ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Bride of Lorne—700 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 50 bales cotton, Hirsund Khelidas, 20 bales cotton, T Tejhan ; 35 tons bones, G H Taylor.

Hankow, s—67 bales cotton, Cursondas Cullianjee ; 200 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart & Co ; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Halli Brothers ; 213 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Bellona, s—113 bales cotton, Mathooradas Nuthoo ; 61 bales wool, Nursey Khutao ; 28 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co.

Whampoa, s—55 bales cotton, Fazul Mahomed Dawa ; 50 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers ; 500 bundles country galls, Poonja Nursey ; 1,000 bundles country galls, Madhowjee Monjee ; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co ; 100 bales cotton, Young & Co.

Tagus, s—200 bales cotton, J Munmohandas ; 300 bales cotton, H Clason & Co ; 30 bales cotton, G Moolchundf 117 bales cotton, M Choonilah ; 1,852 bundles coir yarn, Canjee Lilladhur ; 1,072 cwts wheat. W Nicol & Co ; 72 bales cotton, V Luchmonbhoy.

Celia, s—100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghton ; 150 bales cotton, Wallace & Co ; 27 bales cotton, Greedon Tippet & Co ; 52 bales cotton, J O Yajnik ; 500 bundles gall, Rowchund Manockchund ; 225 bags wheat, Halli Brothers ; 14 bales cotton, Runchordas Pranjeevundas.

Riga, s—200 bales cotton, The London, Asiatic and American Co, Ld ; 2,417 packages coir yarn, Samjee Padomsey ; 400 bags wheat, Joonas Nuthoo ; 53 bales cotton, Forbes & Co.

Muriel, s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 500 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co ; 165 bags wheat, Hajee Hasum Hajee Meetha.

Ellerslie—150 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co ; 15 bales wool, Finlay Scott & Co ; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Atlantic, s—250 bales cotton, Finlay Muir & Co.

Mabel—500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Colombo, s—215 cwts linseed, Fazul Mahomed Dama ; 171 cwts dry ginger, Soonderdas Mooljee ; 390 cwts olibanum, Allana Lockomsey ; 27 corges and 13 numbers P Pestonjee ; 7 pieces E teeth, Nanseybhoy Goolam-Hussein ; 56 corges hides and skins, R L Southern & Co ; 2½ cwts deer horns, H Toolseydas ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

Mirzapore, s—53 cwt sandle wood, Planque Vinay & Co ; 10 cashmere shawls, A Yoosufsahaw.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Octavia—600 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Glenhaven—750 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

Callixene—53 bales cotton, Jumnadas Ghellabhoy ; 2,550 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

City of Delhi—100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co ; 800 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR LEGHORN

Arabia, s—183½ cwts wheat, Begonjaria Maraglia.

FOR TRIESTE.

Royal Minstrel, s—400 bales cotton, Alsen Riebe and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN R. A. WAUHOPE, late officiating second in command 18th Native Infantry, has been transferred same capacity to the 44th N. I.

DURING the absence of Lieut-Colonel Tytler on furlough Major J. P. Turton will command the 4th Goorkhas. Major Rowcroft will temporarily hold command until Major Turton rejoins.

TRIAL OF THE 89TH FOOT COLOR SERJEANT.—We learn that Color Serjeant Fenton of H. M.'s 89th Foot, garrisoned at this station, will be tried by a District Court Martial this day. The unfortunate man is to be charged with alleged frauds We believe he is to be defended.

ARRIVALS—April 18.

French, Captain, Bombay 11th Regiment, N. I., on leave, from Bhoj.

April 22.

Bomey, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES—April 21.

Western, Veterinary Surgeon, 4th Native Cavalry, to rejoin, to Bellary.

April 23.

Wilson, Captain, Madras 13th Regiment, N. I., to join to Madras.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 23.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt C A Moore, Offg 2nd Squadron Officer, Poona Horse, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment under the Judicial Department.

The services of Capt A J Doing, Bom. S C, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment under the Political Department.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, on medical certificate.

Surgn-Maj A N Hojel, Bombay Medical Establishment

Lieut H J Barr, B I S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Lieut-Col R H M Aitken, V C B I S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency

Lieut-Col H F Hancock, R E, Supr Engr, Third grade, and Senior Dep Consulting Engr for Railways, is allowed a furlough to Europe for six months, on private affairs, with effect from the 17th Feby last, and in substitution of the privilege leave already granted.

Maj W Battye, B I S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Surgn-Maj A Sanderson, Madras Medical Department.

Surgn Maj E Holt, M D, is brought on the strength of H M's British Forces in this Command from the 3rd instant, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The following promotions are ordered in the Comst Dept, to have effect from 6th instant, the date on which Maj M W Willoughby, Asst Comsy Genl, Second Class, proceeded to England on furlough.

Maj R T Clarke, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, First Class, to be Actg Asst Comsy Genl, Second Class.

Capt W F Keays, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, First Class, and Actg Dep Asst Comsy Genl, Second Class, to be Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, First Class.

Lieut W B Seton, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, First Class, to be Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, Second Class.

The services of Lieut F W Snell, S C, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India for employment as Asst Supt of Police, British Burmah.

The services of Lieut P Young, 20th Regt N I, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment under the Political Department.

Lieut-Col T B Harrison received charge of the Office of Controller of Military Accounts in this Presidency on the 18th instant, in pursuance of his appointment notified under G G O No. 241 of 1874.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt A J Doig, S C, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Boundary Comr in Kattywar in the place of Lieut R A Montgomery.

Mr G F M Grant assumed charge of the Office of Political Agent Nurakote, in the Panch Mahals, on the 2nd instant.

Maj J W Watson received charge of the duties of First Asst Political Agent in Kattywar on the 1st April 1874.

Capt C Wodehouse received charge of the Office of Judicial Asst to the Political Agent, Kattywar, on the 8th April 1874.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt C A Moore to act as Cantonment Mag at Ahmadnagar during the absence of Col Jones, or until further orders.

Capt Moore is appointed to be a Mag of the First Class, within the limits of the Ahmadnagar Cantonment.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt C A Moore to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr F D Melvill, Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sudder Court in that Province, is allowed ten days' subsidiary leave in addition to the subsidiary leave for twenty days granted to him in Govt Notification dated 21th Feby 1874.

Maj O Probyn is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the date he may be relieved of the duties of Inspr Genl of Prisons.

Messrs W H Newnham and J W Walker respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ahmedabad District Court on the 4th instant.

Messrs E Cordeaux and J Jardine respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Registrar to the Appellate Side of the High Court on the 18th instant, after office hours.

Mr H J Parsons, Actg 1 Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, assumed charge of his appointment on the 8th instant, before office hours.

Baron De H Larpent and Mr. G Ayerst respectively delivered over and received of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdar in the Deccan on the 11th instant, after office hours.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A E D Gray, Collr of Belgaum, having returned to the Presidency on the 10th instant, the unexpired portion of the furlough for seventeen months and nineteen days granted to him from 20th Oct 1872 is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave for fifteen days to join his appointment.

The privilege leave of absence for two months granted to Mr. Smith-worth, Conservator of Forests, Northern Division, in Notification of the 26th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr F R S Wyllie, Actg Depy Comr of Customs and Opium, Presidency Division, is allowed a furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for eight months.

Mr G H D Wilson, C S, having returned to the Presidency by the Mail Steamer which arrived here on the 10th instant, the unexpired portion of the furlough for two years granted to him from the 15th April 1872, is cancelled.

Mr H A Acworth, C S, passed an Examination in the Gujrati language on the 15th instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj A M Bloomfield received charge of the duties of the Civil Surgn in Kattywar, and Supt of Vaccination, Western Guzerat Circle, from, Surgn-Maj E R Butler on 20th ultimo.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office Head Quarters,
Poona, 22nd April, 1874.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
16th Regt N I—Surg W C Kurnander to officiate in medical charge, vice Surg Maj Riddle proceeded on furlough.

24th Foot—Henry Laurence Daly, Gent, to be Sub-Lt, in succession to Lt. W Stevenson, promoted. Dated 28th Feb 1874.

105th Foot—Godfrey Power, Gent, to be Sub-Lt, vice W A D'O Meally, transferred to 67th Foot. Dated 28th Feb 1874.

48th Foot—Sub-Lt Frank Montagu Rundall to be Lt. Dated 9th March 1872.

68th Foot—Sub-Lt Benjamin Briscoe to be Lt, dated 24th Sept 1873, but his commission as Lt in the Army to bear date 9th March 1872.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that the following promotions &c, have been ordered :—
Royal Artillery—Capt R Sadlier, B Battery, 9th Brig has been promoted to Maj into E Battery, 11th Brigad.

Lt W McChintock, D Brig, has been promoted Capt, and posted to B Battery, 9th Brigade, vice Sadlier.

Lt A H Armytage, E Battery, C Brigade is transferred to D Battery, A Brigade, vice Turner promoted.

Lt C H Hamilton, D Battery, 11th Brigade, has been appointed to E Batty, C Brig, R H A, vice Armytage transferred to A Brig.

Maj J C Hobson, S C, is placed on general duty, Ahmedabad.

Surg Major A N Hojel, M D, is placed on general duty, Presidency, with effect from the 1st instant.

Maj A Durand, S C, is transferred at his own request from general duty, Malligaum, to general duty, Sholapore.

With reference to G O C No. 125, 21st February 1874, Bardsy, 108th Foot, is permitted to study the native language at Secunderabad instead of at Bombay.

The undermentioned officers have leaves of absence :—
66th Foot—Lt T Harris, from 15th May to 15th Oct, 1874, to Bombay to study the Persian language.

83rd Foot—Lt J W Anderson, from 1st May to 31st Oct 1874, on private affairs in India.

Indian Medical Department—Surg Maj R Bonstead, in medical charge, 9th Regt N I, from the 5th to the 9th Feb 1874, in extension to remain in Bombay on medical certificate.

HIGH COURT.—24TH APRIL.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.]

LONG CAUSES.

324-72—Dallas and Lynch—The Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co. v The Apollo Press Company—Manisty Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.

817-71—Jefferson and Payne—Trikumjee Premjee v Bai Ladcore—Dallas and Lynch.

575-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Keshowram Ramchunder v Henry Gamble and others—Craigie Lynch and Owen.

71-73—Crawford and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Assaria Pooneey—Macfarlane and Skepsey.

75-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Ghanchee Mahomed Abdoola v Bajee Adum Hajee Jacob—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

120-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb B v Lulloobhoy Abeychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

122-73—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Taleb B. v Chaganbhoy Hemchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

126-72—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Vullubdas Jairam v Bhimjee Ghirdhur and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

160-73—Remington Hore and Langly—Dhurumsey Vullubdas and another v Purshotum Ludha—Crawford and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSE.

406-72—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia v Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co.—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

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The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

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WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

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MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are
Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.
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To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BONNAUD—April 14th, at Etawah, the wife of Walter Bonnaud, Esq., Educational Department, N. W. P., of a son.

SMITH—April 19th, at Alipor, the wife of Col nel J Smith, Commandant, 28 h P N I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GREENAWAY—COKE.—April 18th, at St. John's Church, Trichnopoly, by the Revd. P. Adolphus, Thomas Greenaway, Esq., Madras Staff Corps, to Clementine Rosslie, fourth daughter of William Sacheverell Coke of Brookhill Hall and Langton, near Piaxton in the county of Derby, Esquire.

DEATH.

LIMPUS.—April 16th, at Fyzabad, Minie Tweed, infant daughter of Sergeant Limpus, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligences Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1874.

"ARCHITECTURE under the Sword" is the title of a paper in which the professional journal of English architects examines the system that prevails in India of placing architects entirely under the control of Royal Engineers employed in the Public Works Department. The paper was suggested by an address delivered at a recent meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects by Mr. W. H. White, who seems to have held a temporary engagement at Calcutta as Architectural Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, and who speaks with intense, and in some instances, we suspect, with unjustifiable bitterness of the way in which the Department deals with the representatives of art and science in the construction of public buildings. The Department stands in need, Mr. White contends, of a thorough reformation to make it fit for the work it undertakes to accomplish,—work so extensive and varied that "the organization of the Department should be equal to the construction of a "colossal public building, the decoration of a "lady's boudoir, and the macadamisation of a "road." "My own experience," he adds, "showed me that if a superintending engineer "could combine the qualities of a first-rate "architect and a first-rate engineer, together "with the business acumen of an educated "builder, and the arithmetical specialty of a "first-class surveyor; if his constitution permitted him to spend a quarter of a century in "India and to regard his career there as some"thing higher than a monetary speculation, he "might perhaps succeed in erecting a few "buildings worthy of British rule; but, even if "he accomplished so much, he must be heroic "enough to dispense with artistic appreciation, "or, at least, be satisfied with the little that can "be squeezed out of the traditional apathy of an "Anglo-Indian population." We can understand the feeling which prompted this outburst of indignation; for to our thinking no form of government ever invented by human ingenuity can possibly be more hateful to a people than that of a well-regulated, highly paid, selfish, and self-complacent bureaucracy; and, if the subject race feels such a yoke to be galling in the extreme, the unfortunate Englishmen who have been compelled by a hard fate to accept subordinate posts in the administrative departments must often wince at the personal humiliations which remind them of their servitude. Thus, Mr. White is naturally annoyed at the low esteem in which he found his profession was held by the "super-intending engineer" who, according to the rule of official life in India, was his master at Calcutta. The Public Works Department of Bengal seems, in fact, to have indented for an architect much in the same way in which the East Indian Railway lately indented for a fresh supply of English stokers to keep the trains running with grain for Behar. Mr. White went out, fancying he was going to revolutionize the architectural taste of the capital of India; but, on reaching Calcutta, he found that he was nobody, and that the Royal Engineer at the head of the Department intended to make use of him as he would have made use of a book about architecture, or as the Royal Engineer who was asked to build a dock in Bombay proposed to make use of the best English books about docks. The engineer was, in fact, to take charge of all the works, and appropriate to himself whatever credit might fairly belong to their designers and constructors; and the architect was expected to do his duty by "putting architecture" to the buildings in accordance with the taste and notions of economy of his superior officer. But, although the administration of the Public Works Department of Bengal may not be all that it might become under the management of such a paragon of ability as Mr. White says could alone fill the post satisfactorily, we doubt if its achievements can deserve the storm of ridicule and contempt poured out upon them by this discontented architect.

We are the more inclined to this opinion, because, when Mr. White comes to speak of what has been done by means of a similar organization in Bombay, his eyes are no longer sealed by prejudice, and he ungrudgingly expresses his admiration of buildings which do honour to this city. He certainly points the moral of his enthusiasm by saying that Calcutta might have rivalled Bombay, if her Public Works Department had been differently constituted; but we fancy that the professional architect has had difficulties to struggle with in Bombay by no means unlike those which beset Mr. White's path in Bengal. We quote, however, his remarks about Bombay, as they may provide material for an interesting controversy. He says :—

"A condemnation of the Bengal Department of Public Works is to be found in the actual state of Government architecture in Bombay. Doubtless the existence "in that city of a truly Parsee community"—the University Library, by the way, has been built at the cost of Premchund Roychund, the Hindoo broker, who gave £40,000 for this purpose, and all the other buildings except the Convocation Hall, which was built partly at the expense of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, are simply Government offices, with which the rich Parsee community has had nothing at all to do—"and the fact "of its chief city being the commercial capital of Hindoostan, have contributed to the progress which has "marked the construction of its public works during "the last few years. Comparatively speaking, and "mindful of the opportunities enjoyed by each, it seems "to me that neither Paris nor Cairo has accomplished "as much as Bombay in the same space of time. Not "even the first named city possesses a nobler range of "buildings than are now to be seen on the Esplanade "at Bombay; and no building among them is nobler "than the New University, which, with the local assistance of Mr. Molecey, has just been erected from the "designs of our distinguished and ubiquitous President (Sir G. C. Scott.")

Fervid as this eulogy is, we do not believe it is overstrained. When the new Law Courts and the University Library with its magnificent tower are completed, we doubt if the range of public buildings along the Mayo Road will be surpassed by anything in the world except the High Street of Oxford; and, though the charm of old associations is wanting, and, besides, the intermingling of the halls, chapels, and colleges of Oxford with the gay shops of a populous and busy city gives to the High Street a vivacity which contrasts with and heightens the grandeur of the stately edifices, it is possible that the picturesqueness of the view across our Esplanade, with its tastefully planted rows of flowering trees, and the broad sweep of blue water in the crescent-shaped Back Bay beyond, may, in the opinion of many good judges, compel even Oxford to yield the palm to Bombay. But, if we are to give honour where honour is due for the buildings which have made Bombay a city to be proud of, it seems ungracious to insinuate, as Mr. White does, that the Public Works Department deserves little or no credit for what has been done. Mr. Molecey, whose name is mentioned in the address, would, we are sure, be the first to acknowledge that Colonel Fuller, the Royal Engineer who is at the head of our Architectural Department, has done splendid service in erecting these noble public buildings. Indeed, it may be said that Colonel Fuller has created a school of builders in Bombay whose influence will be felt all through the country. The Law Courts are the only building, we believe, he himself has designed, but there are buildings already completed from the designs of another Royal Engineer which are not unworthy of the places they occupy near choice creations of the genius of Sir Gilbert Scott. An Anglo-Indian who had devoted a good deal of time at home to visiting the masterpieces of architectural art in various cities of Europe said lately, on his return to India, that the masonry work—and the arched roof of the Convocation Hall is an excellent illustration of the truth of this remark—is equal to any that can be found elsewhere; but he confessed that there is a want of finish in the architectural details of some of the buildings. This defect must be admitted, but it should in fairness be added that it may be due to want of money rather than want of taste. No doubt, it must grieve the eye of an architect to see the exquisite interior of the Convocation Hall marred by the clumsily sculptured heads and foliage that were, for economy's sake, entrusted to the unskilful hands of pupils of the School of Art. But does this minor fault justify the claim put forth on behalf of architects by Mr. White, that they should be independent of the control of men of business? Look at the mess architects have made of some of the greatest public buildings in London. The Houses of Parliament have been patched and patched for thirty years, but no one is satisfied with them even now. Lord Palmerston, disgusted with the "great windows that exclude "the light and passages that lead to nothing" of Sir Charles Barry's Gothic *chef d'œuvre*, insisted on having the India and Foreign Offices built in the Italian style; but here also the architects showed their cleverness by making the offices so many storeys high that no light can penetrate into the deep interior quadrangles or wells, and the inner rooms must be lighted with gas all the year round. In fact, the only thoroughly satisfactory building in London for people to work in—and a good architect ought to subordinate ornament to use—appears to be the new Post Office, built by Mr. Ayrton on the Departmental system with a Clerk of the Board of Works to do the architectural business.

Even on the score of good taste and utility, therefore, there is something to be said against letting architects have everything their own way; and certainly, as regards the expenditure of public money, it will be admitted that there are very few architects who can be trusted to pay much attention to estimates. We cannot then admit that it would be an advantage to the public service to place an architect at the head of our architectural department; but at the same time it is plain that, on all questions of taste in connection with the construction and ornamentation of public buildings, the Superintending Engineer ought not to have the power to snub and overrule the architect without consulting a higher and independent authority. Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald were both men of taste, who took a deep interest in our public buildings; and, if either of them had been Governor of Bombay a year ago, we doubt if unskilled hands would have been permitted to spoil a work so nobly planned and in other respects than details of decoration so excellently finished as the Convocation Hall.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Now that the rinderpest has all but disappeared from Bombay, public interest in the disease is not very prominently directed towards it. It must not be forgotten, however, that the disease still exists in the surrounding districts. The Officiating Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon has forwarded to Government observations relative to the cattle disease report from the Tanna collectorate for the three weeks ending 31st March, from which it appears that during that period there were in all 553 cases. Of these 263 died, or 47·55 per cent.; 198 recovered, or 35·80 per cent.; and 92 remained under treatment. On comparing the report with the one for the three weeks previous, the number attacked was considerably less, nearly one-half, while the percentage of deaths was slightly in excess. The Inspector General adds very frankly—"Without a knowledge of the total number of cattle in the collectorate, it is difficult to say if the decline of the disease is due to the measures which have been adopted for its suppression, or from the fact of there being fewer cattle left in the collectorate."

IT would appear that Zanzibar is going to be a chronic source of expenditure to the British Government. Sultan Burgash's fair promises cannot be trusted, and it will be necessary to keep watch upon him and the proceedings taking place in the Zanzibar waters. For this purpose a guard ship will require to be continually present near Sultan Burgash's capital—at all events, this is what we gather from a short discussion which took place in the House of Commons on the 21st ult. After certain votes connected with the Civil List had been agreed to, Mr. Egerton moved a supplementary estimate of 105,000*l.* to defray the cost of the expedition to Zanzibar. This vote had not been delivered to members, and had only been placed on the table within the previous five minutes, but he did not think any question could arise upon it. The items were—Under vote No. 6, for wages, 37,000*l.*; vote 10, naval stores, coals, &c., 48,000*l.*; and steam machinery, 20,000*l.* He had no doubt that this sum had been properly expended. Sir J. Hay asked whether the vote had reference to the mission of Sir Bartle Frere to Zanzibar. Mr. Goschen said it had, and, as he was more or less responsible for the supplementary estimate, he might explain that various naval authorities proposed that a

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SUEZ CANAL DISPUTE.

LONDON, 23RD APRIL.

The question of the Suez Canal dues has now reached crisis. The tolls fixed by the International Commission came into force from the 29th instant, but the Suez Canal Company, however, notified to the Admiralty and the Board of Trade yesterday that they will not allow vessels, including Government ships, to pass through the Canal unless they pay the old rates.

THE BREAKDOWN OF THE S. S. DECCAN.

LONDON, 23RD APRIL.

The mails carried by the s. s. Deccan, which put back to Southampton disabled, have been sent via Brindisi. Her passengers and cargo have been transferred to the s. s. Cathay.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 22ND APRIL.

President Grant has refused to sanction the Bill for inflating the currency of America.

LONDON, 22ND APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quieter. Arrivals dull. Surats quieter.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 5¾d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account ..... 92¼.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 96½.

Bar Silver..... 59½.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 23rd ult. via Southampton were delivered in London to-day.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 23RD APRIL.

The P.S. Indus with the outward Indian mails left here to-day for Bombay at 2 P.M.

H. M. S. Modeste has arrived here with her engines disabled.

THE VICEROY'S BUDGET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CALCUTTA, 23RD APRIL.

VICEROY'S budget published to-day in the Gazette Extraordinary. Accounts 1872 73—Revenue 50,220,360 pounds; ordi[illegible] expenditure 48,456,482; public works extraordinary 2,184,570: total 50,641,052; surplus, excluding extraordinary, 1,763,878; deficit, including extraordinary, 420,692. Regular estimates 1873-74—Revenue 49,476,000; ordinary expenditure 51,577,300, of which 3,920,000 for famine relief; public works extraordinary 3,541,000: total 55,118,300; surplus, excluding extraordinary and famine relief, 1,818,700; deficit, excluding extraordinary, 2,101,300; deficit, including extraordinary, 5,642,300. Budget estimates 1874-75—Revenue 48,984,000; ordinary expenditure 50,372,000; of which 2,580,000 for famine relief; public works extraordinary 4,563,000: total 54,935,000; surplus, excluding extraordinary and famine relief, 1,192,000 deficit, excluding extraordinary, 1,388,000; deficit, including extraordinary, 5,951,000; estimated net famine expenditure in both year 6,500,000. Loans to be raised in 1874-75 8½ million, of which 5 millions by Secretary of State in England, 860,000 from Gwalior and Indore for railways, remaining 2,640,000 India or England, as found convenient. Of the 8½ millions five wanted. Extraordinary expenditure and loans town corporations 1½ millions, for guaranteed railway capital to be withdrawn Government treasuries. Remaining two millions required cover deficit imperial and provincial revenues and strengthen cash balances. No fresh taxation 1874-75. Estimated cash balances in India end 1873-74, 14,123,693; end 1874-75, 15,272,593. Net army expenditure expected 14,306,000, being lowest amount any year since '63-64; total cash outlay during '73-74 on account famine estimated at 4,107,000, which has been provided out of surplus [illegible] year.

[illegible]T. MOLECEY was last month elected [illegible] the Royal Institute of British Architects.

THE last distinguished personage who has joined Freemasonry in England is Prince Arthur. The Prince of Wales was present at the Grand Lodge during the initiation.

THE Bangalore correspondent of the *Neilgherry Courier* says that there is some talk that Colonel Pearse will in all probability relieve Mr. Saunders as Resident of Hyderabad.

THE total receipts from twelve months' opium sales in Bengal and eleven months' duty on Malwa opium during the last financial year were £7,905,360, being £747,398 above the estimated receipts.

THE *Englishman* has learnt by telegram that the B. I. S. N. Company's S. S. Calcutta had arrived at Aden from Zanzibar and reports that H. M.'s Steamer Daphne had captured a buggalow with 250 slaves on board.

THE last mail brought intelligence that the notorious Carlist cure Santa Cruz was arrested early on the morning of the 22nd ult. within a mile of St. Jean de Luz, at the residence of a French lady, who had sheltered him since he fled from Spain. He was conveyed to Bayonne under a guard.

THE following telegram has been received by the *Pioneer* from a correspondent at Rangoon dated 21st instant:—"The S. S. Arabia got off and came to town on Sunday without damage. Beeling bazaar and court house burnt. Recorder returned from Calcutta; Judical Commissioner from Arracan."

AN extraordinary issue of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated the 23rd instant, announces that the Governor-General in Council has received intimation from the Secretary of State for India in Council that till further notice, bills drawn by the Secretary of State for India in Council upon the Government of India for twenty lakhs of rupees only will be offered for sale at each periodical drawing.

MAJOR WILLIAM THOMAS JOHNSON, who was found sweeping the crossing near the Houses of Parliament, was brought up was brought up for re-examination at Westminster Police Court on the 21st ult. Mr. Arnold said if the defendant, would give his promise not to do the like again, he would discharge him. The defendant having promised that he would not do anything illegal, Mr. Arnold discharged him on his own recognisances to keep the peace.

SOME time ago Captains Simpson, Jones, and Moules, of the Bengal General List, were removed from the army under Government Order No. 1056, of 1869, having failed to pass the language test. This removal involved loss of all service for pension. The friends of these officers will now be glad to learn that the Secretary of State has specially conceded an allowance of £50 a year to each with effect from 1st January 1874.

WE are glad to hear the *Civil and Military Gazette* observes, that the issue of Meakin and Company's beer to the troops in the hills and at Umballa is very successful, the men in some corps wisely preferring it to home-brewed. Financially, the supply of hill beer must effect an immense saving to Government, whilst, viewed from a political point, it is of great importance that India should be self-supplying in the most wholesome drink that can be given to our soldiers.

FROM the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the ten months ending the 31st of January last, we see that the total value of imports was Rs. 26,43,52,662 as compared with Rs. 25,52,53,692 during the same period of the previous year, and the total value of exports was Rs. 43,09,58,722 as against Rs. 43,77,57,284. The total value of treasure imported was Rs. 2,79,05,262 as against Rs. 3,97,79,704, and of treasure exported Rs. 1,64,00,039 as against Rs. 1,06,52,324. The amount of import duty collected was Rs. 3,48,40,896 as against Rs. 3,52,55,072, and of export duty Rs. 52,03,257 as against Rs. 59,61,283.

IN the *Times* of the 23rd March appears an advertisement cautioning the public against a young man falsely representing himself to be Hugh Leslie Courtenay, son of the Revd. H. H. Courtenay. He also represents that he has been in the English Navy, and has the above name with R. N. on his luggage. We are informed, the *Englishman* remarks, that this gentleman has lately paid a short visit to Calcutta, though we cannot say whether the caution was needed, so far as his operations here are concerned, but he has left with the announced intention of visiting Bombay, so we warn our friends in that Presidency.

A RATHER important telegram appears in the *Standard* regarding a Russo Austrian alliance in the East. Telegraphing from Vienna on the 24th ult. the *Standard's* correspondent says—"Inspired journals of this city report that General Ignatieff will shortly be recalled from Constantinople. This news appears intended to appease the dissatisfaction caused by the appointment of Count Zichy, a friend of Russia, as Austrian ambassador at the Porte. "Another semi-official report states that in future the ambassadors and consuls of Russia and Austria in the East will act in concert on all questions that may arise."

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed by Messrs. Rogers and Remfry on behalf of their agents in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department:—Sir William Thomson, Knight, of Glasgow, Doctor of Laws and Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University and College of Glasgow, and Mr. Fleming Jenkins, of Teke Row, Edinburgh, for "improvements in telegraphic apparatus;" Messrs. Constantine Vafea and Tharypos Vafea, respectively, of Liverpool, England, for "improvements in the method of raising sunken ships or vessels, and other submerged property, and of rendering ships or vessels buoyant;" Mr. Joseph Barker Stearns, of Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, Electrician, for "improvements in electric telegraphs."

CHUTNEY PAPERS.

RUFUS BIG—*(Continued.)*

FORTIFIED with champagne and gram-fed mutton they were equal to any amount of "Biggian" literature. Big's play, or rather farce, came off without any great mishap, for it was short and not altogether without a certain amount of fun in it. But my readers will scarcely believe me when I tell them that Lieutenant Conrad produced an after-piece, in which Big himself was represented in his capacity of "Political Agent" (whatever that may mean) for the *Unceded Districts of Lillulpoor*—an acting appointment, which Big had actually held, with very varying credit, a few years back.

The piece was *costumèed* or dressed in the style of Lord Clive's day, with powdered bag-wigs, pigtails, and knee-breeches, &c.

The *Silhouette*, as representative of Rufus Big, soon appeared on the stages and was recognised by any one but the gallant Captain himself. Indeed this was known beforehand, at a tentative rehearsal; otherwise the whole thing would have been suppressed, for no one really wanted to wound, annoy, or grieve a general favourite. Thus, although it was known that Rufus in all his dealings with petty chieftains, had employed pomp and display enough for an embassy to Siam—partly at Government's and partly at the said chieftain's expense, or at all events to their fearful inconvenience; for he was constantly summoning them to come long miles on their biggest state elephants to sit at what he called a *Durbar*, in a single-poled tent or under a tree; disturbing them from their midday slumbers to receive his return visits to their little village forts, he being mounted on one and followed by more of their own elephants and escorted by every one who could be pressed to swell the cortege; from his own clerks (who grumbled fearfully thereat) to his dog-boys and grooms, from the apothecary who accompanied his camp to the last peon or puttewalla who ran a message or pulled and packed up the tent pegs. Although all this was known, and that Rufus would at such Durbars make speeches of two hours in length about nothing at all, it was known also that he never for an instant dreamt that such proceedings were in any way absurd or vexatious.

In the after-piece in question Big was represented by a really clever amateur actor in the character of Lieutenant Clive Hastings Cleverhead (this name would be taken as Gospel by Rufus or perhaps, reader, by you or me, in like circumstances, and would disarm his criticism if he pierced the veil of the joke.)

At one part of the piece Cleverhead and another young Political Agent (I again ask what *is* the meaning of the name? I suppose "diplo atic" is the word that was meant when our forefathers invented it). Cleverhead, I say, and another young sucking Talleyrand for India, are seated at breakfast with the *jeune premier* of the play and, in spite of the vivacious chaff and talk of the latter, these two do nothing but whisper to each other in the most solemn and mysterious manner,* and certainly with very little regard to manners, an occasional "yes" or "no" being all that they vouchsafe in answer to his sallies.

"What the devil are you two whispering about and nodding like Chinese mandarins for?" t last shouts the young hero of the piece.

"Oh! Political!.... Political!....." answers Cleverhead, "Oh Political!..... The rebels you know!"

"What those naked scamps down the *Ghaut* there! I should have thought a detective or two and a subaltern of police would have settled that storm in a tea cup long ago."

"Sir!" answers Cleverhead, like Macready or Charles Kean *travestied*, "Politics in India just now must be whispered with the utmost secresy: you should not speak disrespectfully of concerns with which you have no connection, and which the highest interests of the State compel us to keep secret."

"I am certain," says his interlocutor, "there can be no politics out in the jungle; but whatever you mean, don't whisper it again in my presence," (with an emphasis on whisper) "for its d——d bad form to do so, old fellow!"

"Sir! sir!" answers Cleverhead, "I appeal to Major Granvill Fixer, if—if—if—"

"Oh, shut up!" says the *jeune premier*, and *exeunt omnes*, Cleverhead and Fixer fuming with rage and the *jeune premier*, Jack Hearty, fuming a long cheroot and laughing at them.

This, which included a rudeness, of which Big could never have been guilty, was much applauded by him, and quite put him off the scent of seeing himself caricatured in the next act, when he is made to collect together a couple of wretched petty chiefs, whom he grandiloquently says he has "reconciled by bringing the 'unrelenting,' and 'inevitable,' and 'undeviating, and 'irresistible' pressure of his determined resolution to bear upon these 'crowned heads' (!)".

He has made them come to a banquet, the fruit and flowers for which they have themselves entirely supplied out of their own "*bageetchas*" or gardens. He has invited all the Europeans he can get, viz., a doctor and his wife, a police director and do., and two young officers, his assistants. These with the rajahs, nodding drowsily with opium and supremely disgusted at the whole proceeding, especially with the smell of meats, though they only would come in at desert like good children at home, are all crowded into a not very roomy tent (on the stage), the table taking up nearly the whole of it. Tag-rag-and-bob-tail followers are there without number.

The banquet is over. Up rises Cleverhead and, after the health of the Queen, the Rajahs and every one get up and want to go away as quickly as possible. "Stop," says Cleverhead, "Jutland, tell the Rajahs that I am going to make a speech!"

Jutland, one of his Assistant Politicals, who is a wag, tells the Rajahs that Cleverhead will—to please them—make a speech if "such is their good '*order*' or pleasure" (an Oriental expression considered very eloquent and polite.

The Rajahs, thinking to save Cleverhead trouble, and themselves from being d——bly bored, say at once "Buss, Sahib, buss" (Enough, enough, Sir!)—meaning, "We will not trouble you any further!"

"They say they did rather you would *not*," says Jutland, "and beg you not to distress yourself needlessly."

"Nonsense, Jutland, explain the all importance of the occasion. I must request silence (turning to the two married people and the only other two Europeans, his assistants, Jutland and Heavyside). "Ahem! Ahem!"

"Rajahs and European and native ladies, noblemen and gentlemen,—The eyes of all India are upon this meeting! I may say, now that the telegraph will bear my words like a shaft from the bow to the ears of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and, through her ambassadors, to the ears of half the potentates of Europe"—(Cleverhead here tells Jutland to be sure to send telegrams next morning to all the leading papers)—"I may say, I say....." (a slight flurry and boggling here) "I repeat, I say....." (boggle again) "that I may say that the eyes of Europe and of Asia are upon this meeting." (Cough from the audience.) "In this age, when the steam engine and the wire of .... of ...."

"Of zino," suggests Jutland.

"No, no; the wire of ..... of ....."

"Oh, the 'Tar† office,' suggests an intelligent native.

"No, no, and the wire of ..... of electricity proclaim the spread of matter and mind, from the Himalayas to Point de Galle and Cape Comorin," shouts Cleverhead. "This meeting, brought about by the imprecable and unflinching pressure of a British official, on the good feeling of the powerful sovereigns, whom I see now before me, this meeting will have an incalculable influence throughout the length and breadth of India, and on those British dominions where the sun never rises and never sets ...

"Hallo!" from Jutland; and coughing all round.

"I mean at the same time," continues Cleverhead.

"Of course he don't!" says the Doctor.

"I mean on the same province."

"D—— nonsense," mutters Jutland, amid loud coughs from all.

"I mean is always rising and setting."

"What rot!" Handkerchiefs in requisition to stifle rising mirth.

"I mean is always rising and setting somewhere!" triumphantly adds Cleverhead.

"I'm d——d if he is! Nothing of the kind! Did you ever hear such bosh? are the exclamations muttered between the teeth and aside to the audience by the other characters on the stage."

"Well," says Cleverhead, confound it all, he either rises or sets somewhere."

"Hear, hear." "Cleverhead for ever!" The guests start up and shout: "For he's a jolly good fellow, &c., dancing round the table and stage; the Rajahs throw off their listlessness and dance as furiously as the rest; Cleverhead springing on the table presses his hand to his heart. Blue light! Tableau, the curtain fell amidst the general applause of the whole of our little station, Big being the most vociferous in his demonstrations of approval.

* A fact, and no mention of the authors.

† Tar Office—Indian for Electric Telegraph office.

COCKBURN'S AGENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to X, I am not aware that the London Branch of Cockburn's U. S. Agency works for others than subscribers.

The Bombay Branch is open to the public.—I am, &c.,

GEO. R. PURVIS.

Bombay, 23rd April.

THE JURY LIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Who is responsible for the preparation of the jury list, and by whom is the selection of "Special Jurors" made? From the heading of the list I perceive that it is prepared by the Clerk of the Crown, but I am told that beyond putting his name to it this officer has had nothing whatever to do with the list, and that its production is due to the Deputy Sheriff.

The list undoubtedly requires to be revised, as it has been been most carelessly prepared; the names of several persons having been altogether omitted, while many persons who ought to be on the Special Jury have been left out, and others whose proper place is the "Common Jury" have been given a seat on the "Special." For instance, a person who measured me for a coat a few years ago is placed on the list of Special Jurors, while those who hold high Government appointments are placed on the Common Jury.

22nd April. JUROR.

WHAT AN ENGINE DRIVER THINKS OF IT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of Friday the 17th instant, I read an article with reference to trades unions and the new system to be introduced in the Locomotive Department of the G. I. P. Railway, which may have the effect of misleading the public.

I have been expecting to see replies to it in your and other papers, and could only wish that abler hands than mine would take the matter up and clear away the fog which your article leads the public into.

The first thing to do is to draw a comparison between the old and new systems for the information of the public and leave the matter in their hands.

The Old System

is seven hours a day, and 182 hours constitutes a month's work or 26 days in the month. With this seven hours is included one hour and forty-five minutes shed-time and the mileage rate of one hour and thirty minutes for every 100 miles run and worked. (This mileage is given for shed work to enable engine-men and firemen to wash their boilers out and do all necessary work to the engine to keep it in working order, as we are not paid in the ordinary way for shed work.)

The New System

will be nine hours for a day's work including one hour and forty-five minutes. One hour before starting to enable the driver and fireman to get their engine ready and 30 minutes or more for traffic requirements, and forty-five minutes after arrival for traffic requirements and arriving at the engine-house to look round the engine and report necessary booking of repairs.

With this system there is no mileage and only forty-five minutes allowed for washing out the boiler and doing any necessary work that a driver and fireman has to do.

It is palpable on the face of it that there is a vast difference between the two systems.

On the new system a goods man with a train running 120 miles will only make about a couple of hours' overtime and with a mixed train about his day's work. Passenger men will be allowed the privilege of 8 hours for a day's work, will make about 1½ hour for overtime running 141 miles. For running 120 miles the time allowed, including everything, is five hours and 32 minutes, so that these passenger men will not make their month if they worked every day for 30 days.

The 45 minutes allowed for washing out a boiler and doing all necessary work is preposterous, as it will take that time to get the plugs out, and no justice can be done to a boiler in washing out under an hour and 30 minutes, and it will want, all things included, at least three hours.

Every Locomotive Superintendent in India knowing anything about his work cannot but agree with the above, and yet the G. I. P. want to rob the men of the time that is devoted to keeping the Company's engine stock in good order, for it is the care and attention of the men for this mileage that keeps this Company's engines running in the order they do, and I think that our Company will stand a good comparison for engine repairs, mileage run, and work performed with the others.

In busy season, say from November to June, when there is any push of traffic, the men have been known to be over a week and not have a night in bed at home, and all the rest they may get is at the locomotive station they run to, and that for about three or four hours when they have to be up again and doing, when they ought to be taking their natural rest and relieving an overstrained and overworked system.

This is bad enough with English coal, and it is only those that work with country coal can tell the fatigue, worry, anxiety and dirt they have to contend with, and above all the heat.

Will you, Mr. Editor, or the writer of the article, take a trip on an engine burning country coal with a goods train for say 120 miles, or if you should like it better 14 miles, and the thermometer in the shade standing at 110° F? You may guess what it will be in the sun, but that is only those on the engine that can feel what the heat is on the foot plate, what with the sun, the heat from the fire, and the heat radiating from the boiler with 120lb. pressure of steam in it, and in a run of a 120 miles to clean the fire, say three times in the journey, standing before the door and the hot ashes from the country coal covering him and the engine,—but he alone can tell.

It is for working like this, injuring your health, spoiling your clothes (for the wear and tear of wearing apparel of those directly connected with engines is something astonishing), and benefiting the Company, they want a man to work nine hours with a loss of other advantages at the same rate as seven.

In the slack season the men get their month's pay if they have been ready for work.

If by misadventure, sickness, or leave they've been off work, they just draw what they've worked for and no more. So that if a man runs one trip and is sick a couple of days or goes on leave, he draws only the pay that trip earned him (perhaps a couple of days or so).

If an engineman or fireman makes a mistake through an over-sight there's a fine for him at once, and should he go into the Company's hospital at Byculla he gets no pay while he is sick and has to pay Rs. 1-8 0 per day while in there, which is deducted from any money he may have due to him, or will be deducted from his pay as soon as he is able to start work again and earn some money.

And these are the men who work like this, are treated like this, that the company pick out for retrenchment to pay the extravagant salaries of the different heads who ride in patent carriages and in office sit under a punkha and have kusskuss tatties to reduce the temperature at the Company's expense.

You state in your article that strikes never did any good. I quite agree with you. When masters want to enforce a change that is at once cruel and tyrannical (both always go together) and the workmen send in a respectful petition praying that things be allowed to stand as they are and it is not attended to, what are they to do? What would you do, Mr. Editor? You say if the men struck work the Company could put on natives. (How about their knowledge of English?) If they did not work of efficiently as Europeans for a short while, that istos say, till they got a sufficient number of men from England. Will they?

God help the train that has natives to work it. I've seen them in difficulties and know how soon they clear from an engine in an impending accident or stand panicstruck and worse than useless, for they are then in the way, and the best thing to do is to drop them over the side of the engine.

These are the men the Government servants are going to sit behind and the public as well. With the chance of the 3 natives being asleep or stupid, running past a danger-signal into a goods or other train or over a bank, and then what a cry throughout the land and questions asked as to where the Government prescribed 2 Europeans were and how there came to be 3 natives when there ought only to be one. This is the worst, but burnt boilers, late trains, smashed cylinder covers and the other one thousand accidents that engines are heir to will be common, and even the clear head and thorough knowledge and long experience of the Saxon cannot prevent. So much for your natives.

You will argue, leaving the natives alone, we can get Europeans to sign and have signed the new system. Quite true, and let it be said, to their shame and disgrace.

Yes. Of what kind are they? Incompetent men who know they could not stand an examination test and know full well they could not get on any other line in India as drivers, and men who would sign for twenty-four hours as long as they could get a bottle of brandy and gratify their taste with strong liquors. So you see the last state is worse than the first.

The men of this line are not asking for or demanding anything different to what has been the custom: they only wish to be let alone. The masters of the Home Board (it is the same) say No; we must have retrenchment somewhere, and it is not to be ourselves or deputies, &c, that we will curtail, but the subordinates who are the hardest workmen in India and will stand a comparison with the time worked on English Railways that we will reduce.

And what is this reduction? Very likely depriving a fond and loving wife of a few (and they are very small) comforts you wish to let her have while you are in this country working in all sorts of weather, heat, wet and cold, and exposed to a climate none of the healthiest, to give it to her and children you wish to be educated respectably and brought up to face the world with some success. To be disappointed in this, and all one's hopes and household gods to be crushed by a system—that is arbitrary in the extreme and unpardonable.

Any hopes a man may have of putting by for old age or for injury in case of accident will be difficult to meet, because the masters want to keep and enjoy their luxuries.

I cannot help but think Mr. Hawkins would not and has no desire to enforce the new system, but is trying to carry out instructions that have been sent out by the Home Board.

I would like to know what Mr. Watt knows about the country, and what the men have to contend against, and should certainly like to have him on my engine this weather for a couple of one hundred miles and made to fire with COUNTRY COAL.

Jubbulpore District, 22nd April.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines..... Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

A NEW PLEADER.—The Judges of the High Court have admitted Mr. Dinkar Gangadhar Bhat as Vakeel of the High Court.

POONA SMALL CAUSE COURT.—The Judges of the High Court have sanctioned the adjournment of the Court of Small Causes at Poona from 1st to 15th May next.

BOUNDARY COMMISSIONER IN KATTYWAD.—Captain A. J. Doig, Staff Corps, has been appointed to act as Boundary Commissioner in Kattywar in the place of Lieutenant R. A. Montgomery.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday a calasee employed on barge No. 47 got one of his legs broken by a bar of iron falling accidentally on it. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday at Pareli on the body of one Pandoo Succaram, a Hindoo lad aged about nine years. The jury found that death was caused by his being accidentally drowned in a tank.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.—Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, who left for England by the last mail, has been allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for eight months.

COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—A correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* states that Mr. T. C. Hope, Collector and Magistrate of Surat, who has been appointed Acting Commissioner of Customs, is at present at Chicklee, suffering from fever.

VAGRANTS.—Charles McGuire, Patrick McAllister, and John Hawkins, Europeans, were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and were ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS CONCERT.—The proceeds of the Concert given in the Town Hall on the 9th instant on behalf of the Bombay Education Society's School amounted to Rs. 780, out of which a sum of Rs. 165-14 had to be paid for expenses, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 614-2 for the School Funds. The Bombay Gas Company very kindly gave the gas free of charge.

MORTUARY RETURN.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday the 21st April, was 338, being 46 less than in the preceding week, 31 more than the total of the week ending 22nd April 1873, and 20 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 225 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 13th April 1874, Rs. 83,35,652; add silver received during the week, Rs. 16,75,194; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 22,00,175; balance Rs. 78,10,671. There are in addition 34,30,605 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—A man named Dewkurn Mooljee, keeping an oil godown at Musjid Bunder, reported to the police on Wednesday that on the night previous some person entered his godown by removing a portion of the tiles from the roof and, cutting two rafters, they broke open a box, and stole therefrom ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 200. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court before the Acting Senior Magistrate a man named Vykoosundas Jethabhoy, grain merchant, obtained a warrant against one Gurbudas Khooshaldas, a Bhatia merchant, whom he charged with cheating in respect of thirty-two bags of sugar, and uttering two fictitious documents purporting to be hoondees for Rs. 500 each drawn upon a Bhattia merchant named Cursondas Vullubdas.

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Wadia has been awarded the Raja of Dhar's prize and a senior scholarship at the Elphinstone College for the highest number of marks in English and the first rank at the scholarship examination of 1874. The Nawab of Sucheen's prize for the highest number of marks in mathematics at the same examination and a senior scholarship have been awarded to Mr. Furdoonjee Muncherjee Dustoor.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Hindoo pearl merchant named Jayshunker Anoopram, residing at Mombadevi, yesterday appeared at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and obtained a warrant for the apprehension of one Hirjee Kunsora, charging him with criminal breach of trust, in respect of a quantity of pearls of the value of Rs. 800. The accused is alleged to have absconded with the pearls, which were entrusted to him for the purpose of getting a purchase for the same.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—From a list of officers in the Judicial Department of the Civil Service, as it stood on the 1st inst., we see that there are at present eight appointments of first grade Judges drawing Rs. 2,325 each, three appointments of second grade Judges drawing Rs. 1,800, one appointment of a Joint Judge drawing Rs. 1,800, two appointments of senior Assistant Judges drawing Rs. 1,200 two appointments of first grade Assistant Judges drawing Rs. 900, three appointments of second grade Assistant Judges drawing Rs. 800, and two appointments of third grade Assistant Judges drawing Rs. 600.

AN APPLICATION TO A MAGISTRATE.—It will be remembered that a Mahomedan named Nubeebux Ahmedbux was arrested at the instance of a Parsee priest named Eduljee Adurjee on a charge of rioting in Shaik Abdool Raymon street. The accused was tried at the last Criminal Sessions and was acquitted. Eduljee appeared on Wednesday before Mr. Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, and stated that the police has taken out or intends to apply for a warrant against him on a charge of giving false evidence in the above case. The magistrate told him that no such warrant had been granted against him, and if any application were made for a warrant he would not grant it.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Rheumatism and Gout.—These purifying and soothing remedies demand the earnest attention of all persons liable to rheumatism, gout, sciatic, or other painful affections of the muscles, nerves, or joints. The Ointment should be applied after the affected parts have been patiently fomented with warm water, when the Unguent should be diligently rubbed into the adjacent skin, unless the friction should cause pain. Holloway's Pills should be simultaneously taken to reduce inflammation and to purify the blood. This treatment abates the violence and lessens the frequency of gout, rheumatism, and all spasmodic diseases which spring from hereditary predisposition, or from any accident or weakness of constitution. The Ointment checks the local malady; the Pills preserve the vital power.

THE RECENT SONA ORE RIOT.

TRIAL OF THE PARSEE PRISONERS.

AT the Special Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, four more out of the six remaining Parsee prisoners were tried before Mr. Justice Marriott and a Special Jury on charges arising out of the Sonapore riot of the 15th February last. The Court was exceedingly crowded, chiefly by the gentlemen of the Special Jury and by Parsee spectators. The Advocate-General, with Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoners, named Dinshaw Muncherjee, Byramjee Aspanjarjee, Pallonjee Rustomjee, and Rustomjee Aspanjarjee, were undefended.

The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the jury:—Messrs. J. N. Graham, W. F. Peel, F. W. Sedgwick, J. Westall, J. L. Kipling, G. Pugh, C. J. Groome, T. H. Moore, C. Carter, W. Forrest, Damodhur Hurjee, and Eshwant Crushna Querkar.

The Clerk of the Crown read over the charges on which the prisoners were indicted, namely cing members of an unlawful assembly on the 15th February last, rioting armed with deadly weapons, being members of an unlawful assembly the common object of which was rioting, criminal intimidation, &c.

Prisoner Pallonjee said—As we four are put up together, I request that an hour's time may be given us in order that we may engage counsel to defend us.

Mr. Justice Marriott at once acceded to the prisoner's request, but asked them to say then if they wished to challenge any of the jurors, because it would be very inconvenient to the whole of the gentlemen of the Special Jury to be detained.

Prisoner Pallonjee—The jurors are our parents (*Mai, bap*) please oblige us further by asking them to wait until our counsel come up.

Mr. Justice Marriott said he could not detain all the jurors; and in order to overcome the difficulty, requested Mr. Pherozshaw, who was sent for from another part of the Court-house, to see what jurors the prisoners would wish to challenge.

Mr. Pherozshaw said Dr. Dallas was not in Court and he had received no instructions from that gentleman to appear for the prisoners.

Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee, who was sitting in Court, offered to attend to the challenging the jurors, if the prisoners had no objection to his doing so.

A communication was made to the prisoners, and Mr. Cursetjee soon after informed the Court that the prisoners objected to his challenging the jurors on their behalf.

Mr. Pherozshaw thereupon undertook the task, and, under instructions for the time being, challenged the following gentlemen of the jury:—

Challenged for the prisoners—Messrs. J. N. Graham, W. F. Peel, F. W. Sedgwick, J. Westall, J. L. Kipling, G Pugh, C. J. Groome, T. H. Moore, W. Forrest, W. J. Best, G. Pilcher, W. Bell, C. E. Mitchell, A. McHisch, A. King, E. Lord, W. Lang, Narayen Janardhunjee, J. R. K. Johnson, R. L. Crawford, L. R. W. Forrest, W. H. Walker, Charles Mathews, James Kingsmill, W. M. Macaulay, C. Hawkins, C. L. Yeats, Hamilton Maxwell, F. D. Parker, Hugh Fisher, G. H. Bayley, J. Munro, R. H. Cheetham, E. W. Keily, and Gunputrao Morobu.

Challenged by the Advocate-General—Messrs. Damodhur Hurjee and Premchund Roychand.

The following gentlemen, who were not challenged, were sworn upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Alfred D. Sanders, Esq.	J. Fraser, Esq.
Eshwant Crushna Querkar, Esq.	J. L. Ralston, Esq.
C. Macdonald, Esq.	Thomas Booth, Esq.
G. P. Robinson, Esq.	Harry J hn, Esq.
H. P. Le Mesurier, Esq.	James Morris, Esq.
W. Watson, Esq.	Mooljee Thakurcey, Esq.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock, Mr. Pherozshaw, in answer to his Lord-ship, stated that he had not yet received instructions. His Lordship therefore adjourned the Court for a quarter of an hour to enable the prisoners to communicate with their former solicitor, Dr. Dallas, and engage counsel to defend them.

On the Court sitting again, Mr. Pherozshaw said he appeared with Mr. Lynch for prisoners Nos. 2 and 4. Mr. Inverarity said he appeared with Mr. Lynch for prisoners Nos. 1 and 3.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, said he was exceedingly glad that the prisoners had abandoned their tactics and had appeared by counsel that day; and he was also exceedingly glad that the gentlemen of the jury had been selected by them to enquire into their case. He should not, as it was late, go into the facts of the case, or trouble the jury with the law. If the prisoners called evidence, he should have an opportunity of addressing the jury again. If they did not call evidence his Lordship would address them upon the whole case, so that he (the Advocate-General) need not take up the time of the jury with any preliminary statement and would proceed to call the witnesses.

Mr. Thomas Mills was the first witness called and gave evidence about the riot, which we have already published in connection with the first trial and the re-trial of four of the other prisoners.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity—This was on the 15th February. The prisoners were placed before the magistrate on the 24th February. I presume they were arrested on the day before I laid an information against them. No information was laid against them until they were in custody. I have given my evidence not only the fifth time, but the fifteenth time. I don't know how many times I have given my evidence about the occurrences of the 15th February. I don't know there were riots all over Bombay on the 13th February. Several Parsee houses in Shaik Abdool Rehmon Street were attacked and looted, and a Parsee fire-temple was desecrated. An attack was also made the same day on Parsee houses in Bhendy Bazaar. On Saturday, the 14th February, there were Mahomedans about the streets in an excited state, some few of them armed with sticks. I know the Parsees of Bombay were in a very excited state. I believe they were alarmed also. I had no rumour at the time that Mahomedans were going in a funeral procession with the object of attacking Parsee fire-temples. I don't know Parsees complained to Mr. Ravenscroft on Saturday the 14th February. I have no doubt about the point.

Mr. Inverarity asked his Lordship to take a note of the last answer.

His Lordship declined to do so; saying he was not bound to take down every answer.

Mr. Inverarity said it was usual for the Court to take down an answer which prisoner's counsel considered important. He felt the difficulty that Dr. Dallas had just then received instructions to defend, and have had no time to summon any witnesses. He (Mr. Inverarity) therefore repeated his request.

His Lordship refused to take down the answer which was, he said, merely the witness's opinion.

Witness (continued)—I picked up the first policeman I could find and joined the procession on the 15th February directly on hearing that it had started. I have seen a petition addressed to the Commissioner of Police by many Hindus about this procession. I cannot say on what day it was sent. I was not asked to join in this. I joined the procession with Mr. Austin, Mr. Brewin, a sowar, and about twenty policemen. I afterwards sent a policeman for reinforcements. The Seedees went towards the south-west corner of the burial ground. The Hormujee Wadia fire-temple is situated in Dhobie Talao at some distance from the burial ground.

Witness was examined at some length as to what he saw at the south end corner of the graveyard, and on the Breach Candy road, which part of his evidence need not be reproduced. He subsequently stated before the magistrate that the Mahomedans in Breach Candy road dashed through the police and amongst the Parsees, who had gone to the side of the road in the direction of the Fort. The Wadia fire-temple has two or three gates in the rear besides the principal gate in the Breach Candy road. Witness did not recollect offering any explanation at the previous trial as to why the prisoners were not arrested for eight or nine days after the 15th February. He did not say, in answer to Mr. Ferguson, at the former trial—"I cannot tell you why the police did not move their fingers in arresting any of the Parsee or laying any information." The police had not time to go and look after the offenders whom they could recognise. He could not give any other reason why they were not arrested between the 15th and the 24th February. He could not give any re

SEASON REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 15TH APRIL.

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 4th 4feet 6inches. Chicken-pox general. Measles at Amri, small-pox in Kurrachee town and Jati and Garabari talukas. Fever prevalent.

Hyderabad.—Weather unusually cool. Winds variable.

Shikarpore.—Weather very warm during day. Nights cool. Wheat harvest commencing. Crops abundant.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Sursee crop harvested. Weather and crops fair.

Ahmedabad.—Hurree cultivation commenced. Cholera has appeared in Duskoi taluka; otherwise public health good.

Kaira.—Weather hot. Public health good. Cotton being picked.

Surat and Broach.—Weather hot and cloudy. Public health good. Crops in Surat good.

Khandeish.—Cotton market unchanged. Weather cloudy. Dust storms. Public health good.

Nassick.—Rain 95 cents. Public health good, except in Peint, where fever slightly prevails.

Tanna.—Weather warm; town healthy. Slight cattle-disease in Salsette and Murbar talukas. Scarcity of drinking water in Wara taluka.

Poona.—Slight rain in talukas Khed, Mawal, and Bhimthary. Hot weather continues. Public health good. Cattle-disease exists in Mawal, Khed, Haveli, and Indapore.

Ahmednuggur.—Rain 22 cents. Slight cattle-disease in taluka Ankola. Public health good.

Sholapore.—Public health good. Signs of rain. Weather very warm.

Sattara.—(Report dated 17th instant). Rain 32 cents. Slight fever in Walwa and Maun.

Belgaum.—Rain 1 cent., more anxiously expected. Scarcity of water in Chikodi taluka. Prices of provisions reasonable. Cotton crops indifferent.

Dharwar.—Rain wanted for garden crops. Cotton picking nearly over.

Kulladghee.—Rabi reaped and fields prepared for seed of kharif crops. Cereals cheap.

Canara.—Second crop being reaped. Preparations for monsoon crop progressing; small-pox, fever and cattle-disease prevalent.

Madras.—Weather warm. State of crops same as before. Public health good.

Baroda.—Weather very hot. A little rain on the 10th. Public health good.

Colaba.—Rabi crops reaped.

Ratnagherry.—(Report for the fortnight ending 10th April 1874.) Dry season rice crops are in ear. Sowing of nachnee progressing. Reaping of rabi crops completed. Small-pox prevalent to a certain extent in Malwan taluka.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

Doongursey Sewjee, a merchant.

Munjee Bhimjee, Munjee Tejpall, Lodda Mowjee Narron Lodda, and Kesea Nabhow, who lately traded under the name of Munjee Bhimjee, as dealers in grain, husk, &c.

Bhicca Jairam and Hurjeewan Bhicca, formerly carpenters, now unemployed.

Peetonjee Merwanjee Kaka, lately a general merchant and commission agent.

Crishnajee Narrayen, formerly an English writer, now unemployed.

Rustomjee Nanabhoy, unemployed.

Madhowrao Balcrisana (*alias* Bhawoo Balcrishna), formerly a clerk, now unemployed.

Balloo Raghoo and Narsoo Raghoo, the first-named insolvent is a bricklayer, and the second formerly was an English writer, and now unemployed.

Heera Madun, a cultivator.

Raghow Dewjee, a milk-vendor.

Hurryba Bapojee and Ballaram Amroot, formerly confectioners, and now the first-named insolvent is a labourer, and the second unemployed.

Cursetjee Rustomjee, trading as a general merchant under his own name.

Esea Esaack and Arat Essack, carpenters.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Cinchona Plantations.—The Commissioner of the Nilgiris, in submitting to Government the report desired by the Government of Bombay on the cinchona plantations at Mahableshwar observed:—"Mr. McIvor states that plants do very well up to four years of age, when canker attacks them and none survive ten years. He attributes the decay of the plants after they have passed the early stages of growth to the long dry weather at Mahableshwar, and expresses a reluctant opinion that the plantations cannot profitably be kept up."—*Madras Times.*

A Melancholy case of Hydrophobia.—We learn that Garrison Quarter Master Serjeant John Butler was on Sunday last admitted into the General Hospital with symptoms of hydrophobia, and that he now lies in a very precarious state. It appears that about two months ago he was bitten on a finger of his right hand by a little pet dog of his. He applied caustic to the wound, and thought nothing more of it afterwards, till Sunday when he began to feel very curious, and symptoms of hydrophobia set in.—*Madras Times.*

Another Collision with the Hoogbly Bridge.—Yesterday at ten minutes to one o'clock a large up-country boat, proceeding up the river on a strong flood tide, in making for one of the openings of the bridge, came in contact with a pontoon, and became a complete wreck. The boatmen took to the water, and, swimming with the tide, were picked up. Several boats have been sunk in a similar manner since the commencement of the bridge; and it seems likely that, during the rains, accidents will be still more frequent and disastrous.—*Englishman.*

A Gun Accident.—Three native lads went out on Sunday last, with guns from St. Thomas's Mount towards the Guindy Park to have some sport, and, after they had strolled about for some time, they placed their guns full cocked against a low bush and lay down near the place. Owing to the strong breeze, one of the guns fell down and went off, and its contents were lodged in the hip of one of the lads, shattering the bone into about twenty pieces. The unfortunate lad was at once conveyed to the Detail Hospital at St. Thomas's Mount, and he died there an hour after admission from the effects of the shock to his system.—*Madras Times.*

Robbery of the Bangalore Imperial Mail.—We hear from the Maudya taluq that two runners of H. M.'s postal service, while conveying the Bangalore Imperial mail to Mysore on the night of the 13th instan', were attacked by about 15 robbers near Hoodikekatte and between the villages of Ganangoor and Lingarajehutter. One of the runners was fastened to a tree and the robbers then ran away with the mail bags, and the earrings of one of the runners. The runners afterwards managed to untie the knot with their teeth and then ran to Ganangoor and reported the robbery to the patail and the amildar, who proceeded at once to the spot together with the killadar. Further information received states that the mail bags have been recovered with the exception of two banghy parcels. The police are in search of the parcels in the adjoining jungle, as also of the thieves themselves. The districts don't appear to be in a particularly safe state just now, and it would be well for travellers to have stout cudgels if not revolvere handy when they go on a journey. How is it there is so very little protection for life and property now-a-days! This used not to be the case in the old times of Sir Mark Cubbon.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

A GLIMPSE INTO THEATRICAL LIFE IN ENGLAND.

Some days back, it will be remembered that a summons was granted to Miss Kate Santley, of the Alhambra Theatre under rather peculiar circumstances. The lady, or rather her legal adviser, complained that an organisation had been entered into by the friends of a rival actress, Miss Rose Bell, to prevent Miss Santley's efforts to please from meeting with their due recognition from the public. It was stated that Miss Bell's friends supplied free admissions to numbers of persons on condition that they should applaud, her and hiss Miss Santley. Much disturbance arose in the theatre in consequence, and Miss Santley was driven, in defence of her rights, to bring the matter before the magistrate. The summons came on for hearing before Mr. Knox at Marlborough-street yesterday.

Mr. George Lewis, jun., appeared on behalf of Miss Kate Santley, and Mr. Montagu Williams represented Mr. Carlo, one of the defendants. Mr. John Baum, the manager of the Alhambra, was also present in court. Miss Santley occupied a seat by the side of her solicitor.

The defendants were called, but only one answered, namely, Mr. Carlo. It was stated that the other defendants were Mr. Crisplin, who is at present in Belgium, Mr. Wright, Mr. Giradot, and Mr. Lefevre.

Mr. Lewis said he appeared to support the charge of conspiracy at common law against the defendants, of whom only the defendant Carlo was present. He lived in the same house as Miss Rose Bell, and accompanied her backwards and forwards to and from the theatre. It would thus appear that he had an interest in the success of Miss Rose Bell, but whether what he had done was with the knowledge of Miss Rose Bell or not he could not say. Miss Santley, who had acted with success at many theatres, was engaged about 18 months ago at the Alhambra, and latterly she had been much surprised at finding that on her appearance she was greeted by hisses from all parts of the house. It appeared that Carlo had been in the habit of buying up free tickets at the lowest possible rate, and giving them away to persons who were charged to hiss Miss Santley whenever she came on the stage. Miss Santley had by this conduct been rendered very unhappy and brought into a very nervous state. A short time ago she engaged a Mr. Belt to make a bust of her, and he, seeing that she was very ill, asked her the reason, when she told him. Knowing Mr. Carlo, he made inquiries, and the result was that the conspiracy was detected. On Saturday week last affairs culminated, and Miss Santley was, before she had uttered a single word, hissed off the stage, and was led away crying, unable to go on with her part. He should prove that Mr. Belt, whom he would put into the box, had received tickets from Mr. Carlo, who wrote to him asking him to try and sell a certain picture, as it would help to carry on the war against the "little savage Kate" (laughter), and it appeared that four months ago some gentleman, without Miss Santley's knowledge, gave away tickets to persons engaged to applaud Miss Santley, Miss Bell, and others, but that was a very different thing. There was a distinction between the two matters, and though Miss Santley stopped this as soon as she knew of it, there was nothing to prevent a person from applauding an actress if he saw fit; but to conspire to hiss a lady and drive her off the stage was entirely different. He should produce some evidence, and then ask for warrants to be issued against the defendants, that they might be called on to answer the charge against them

Mr. Richard Belt, residing at 60, Sydney-street, Chelsea, said—I am an artist. I was introduced to Miss Santley in November, 1873, for the purpose of making a bust of her. I noticed the state of her health, which induced me to speak to her; and in consequence of what she said, I went to the Alhambra Theatre; that was on the 28th of February. I went to the shilling balcony. I saw the defendant Carlo there. I had known him previously. He drew my attention to the stage, and asked me which I liked best, Miss Bell or Miss Santley. I said he was a better judge than I was. He then said he was living in Miss Bell's house. He told me he had a commission to paint the scenery for Her Majesty's Opera. He said he hated Miss Santley, and it was his intention, with the people he had there, to ruin her, and went on to say he hoped he would have my assistance and that of any friends I could bring. He pointed out 15 persons to whom he was giving instructions what to do and where to stand and the time for applauding Miss Bell and hissing Miss Santley. He said they were to applaud Miss Bell in the "drinking song," and hiss Miss Santley at any time she came on the stage. He introduced me to a person named Giradot. He said he was his (Carlo's) secretary. I saw Miss Santley come upon the stage. She was met by hissing from his (Carlo's) people. They applauded Miss Bell. Carlo applauded Miss Bell, and hissed Miss Santley, and asked me to do the same. He then said if my friends would like to come to assist him he would give me a number of tickets. He gave me some then and brought some on Monday morning. He knew me under the name of Howard. On Monday, the 2nd March, he came to my studio and brought 20 tickets and a picture. He gave me ten tickets, and said he would give me some of other colours at night. I sent the tickets direct to Miss Santley. They were similar to the tickets produced. I went to the theatre [on the same evening, and saw Carlo there. He was at the right hand side of the balcony. I saw Giradot, Crisplin, Lefevre, Wright, and a man named Alphonse. They were in Carlo's company. Carlo said they were getting on very well that night. He had 15 or 20 persons in the balcony, and over so many in the gallery. They were speaking of Miss Santley and Miss Bell in French. When Miss Santley came on Carlo's people hissed. I heard much hissing in the gallery. Carlo hissed Miss Santley and applauded Miss Rose Bell. Directly Miss Santley made her appearance they commenced to hiss. On the 3d of March I went to the theatre again. I had two friends with me. I introduced them to Carlo outside the theatre. We were passed in by Carlo, who did not pay, nor had he any tickets. We went with Carlo to the right hand side bar of the balcony. Carlo told my friends they were to hiss Miss Santley and told Giradot to go with "Afred" and tell him when to applaud and when to hiss. Carlo said he had 20 or 30 persons there. That was the night on which some addresses were taken. I asked Carlo to collect his friends that I might introduce them to mine. He said "Very well," and he did so. He introduced some as picture-frame gilders, and one as a card printer. I gave him an order for some cards. I asked them for their names and addresses, as I might want to call on them.

Mr. Lewis—You have never been in the detective force. I suppose? (Laughter.)

Witness—No. My friends were told off under the care of Giradot and another. Carlo said, "You'll see how savage we'll make her" (Miss Santley), and they did so. (Laughter.)

Mr. Williams—They did so?

Witness—I beg pardon. I mean they tried to do so.

Mr. Williams—You said "and they did so."

Miss Santley—And so they did. (Laughter.)

Witness—Giradot came every day with tickets. They were passes to all parts of the house. I sent them all to Miss Santley. I went again to the theatre on the 4th, and again on the 5th, with two detectives. Carlo passed myself and two friends in, and the detectives paid. The conduct on these evenings was the same as before. On the Friday I saw Carlo, and he told me that he had been turned out, but that he would have his revenge on the next night. On Sunday, March 1, I met Carlo in Leicester-square, and was introduced to Miss Bell, when some conversation took place. I have seen flowers thrown to Miss Bell. Carlo on the Wednesday asked my friend to throw some, as his people were getting known.

Cross-examined by Mr Williams—I first met Miss Santley outside the Alhambra, and asked her to let me make a bust of her. Mr. Worboys, the actor, introduced her to me. That was after the performance.

Mr. Williams—You admire her?

Witness—Not in the least. (Laughter.)

But you do admire her?—Not more than any one else. (Laughter.) I saw Miss Santley occasionally at her house. Her ill-health affected my work, and therefore I was interested. I first saw Carlo in Mr. Worboy's room at the Alhambra in 1873.

Were you in the habit of going behind the scenes?—No.

But this room was behind the scenes?—No; it was under the stage. (Laughter.)

Were you not on friendly terms with Carlo?—No. I was introduced to him as a brother artist.

You say he asked you which you liked best, Miss Bell or Miss Santley? What did you say?—I told him he was the best judge as he had seen more of them than I had. When he told me he hated Miss Santley I merely shrugged my shoulders as they do. My heart and soul were in the work.

The detective work?—The work of detecting Carlo. I asked him how it was that so many poor persons could afford to come? And he said they were friends of his and Miss Bell, and wished to see a French actress at the top of the tree.

For what, for another bust?—No, there was an artist there already. (Laughter.)

Did you hiss Miss Santley?—No, I applauded Miss Bell when she deserved it, and Miss Santley the same. He said that if my friends would come he would give me tickets. My friends were Mr. Clark and Mr. Rackstraw.

You seem to have spent a good deal of time at the Alhambra?—Yes.

You do not expect to get anything out of this case?—No, I hope I shall not.

You have no interest in it?—No.

Not even the personal attractions of Miss Santley?—No.

But you admire her?—As I told you, not more than others.

Did you tell Miss Santley how you progressed?—I sent her the tickets and the letters, and told her what I had found out. She did not wish to take any trouble in the matter, as she said it would not do me any good.

Have you ever heard Miss Bell hissed?—Not before the Saturday when the disturbance took place.

You have been there since?—I went on Tuesday, when there was as much hissing as there was applause.

You know that for some time before that Carlo had been forbidden the theatre?—Yes.

Did you see any of the defendants there?—Yes, under disguise.

Who?—Alfred Giradot.

Give me the names.—Alfred Giradot, Lewis Wright, and the other two; but I will only speak as to those two. There was not nearly so much hissing on Tuesday, but both Miss Bell and Miss Santley were hissed. I never spoke to Mr. Baum until to-day.

Re-examined by Mr. Lewis—You have been asked about the bust of Miss Kate Santley. Are you an exhibitor at the Royal Academy?—Yes.

And you have taken busts of many distinguished persons?—Yes.

What passed when you mentioned to Miss Santley that she was looking ill?—I said, "You are looking sadly; if it is not too much to ask, will you tell me why it is?" She said there was a gang of persons nightly at the theatre for the purpose of taking the bread out of her mouth by hissing her, and she made me statements which induced me to go to the Alhambra.

Have you any interest in these proceedings direct or indirect?—No.

Was it contrary to the wish of Miss Santley that you should go?—It was; she wished me not to go. I saw the defendant Giradot on the Tuesday at the Alhambra, with his moustache shaved off, wearing glasses and an Inverness cape.

Mr. Lewis here proposed to call Miss Kate Santley. Mr. Knox said that it only wanted ten minutes to five; he did not think he could go on further with the case.

Mr. Lewis said that he was anxious to put a few questions to Miss Santley as she was in a very nervous condition, and he thought it advisable that she should be allowed to give her evidence. Mr. Williams could cross-examine her at a future date.

Mr. Williams objected, and held that it would be better to postpone the examination of Miss Santley until there was time for him to cross-examine her.

Mr. Knox regretted that the case had ever come before him, and he wished that an amicable arrangement could have been come to. If the evidence of Mr. Belt was to be believed, and there was no reason to doubt it, the young lady had been exposed to persecution, and he could understand why it was desirable that she should at once give her evidence. It was a pity that some decent persons were not at the Alhambra to take these people by the neck and put them out.

After some further discussion it was arranged that Mr. Lewis should examine Miss Santley for a short time and that Mr. Williams should postpone his cross-examination.

Miss Kate Santley was then called, she said—I reside at No. 1, Radnor-place, Hyde Park. I am an actress, engaged at the Alhambra. I have been there about eighteen months. Previously to that I was at Drury Lane, the Queen's, and the Strand. In the month of January my attention was directed to the defendant Carlo. He stood at the balcony bar, on my left as I came on the stage. Since January the piece performing has been *Don Juan*.

What part do you represent?—Haidee, a very hard part.

During January and March have you been much hissed?—Yes.

From what part of the house?—Generally from a portion of the balcony, and the gallery.

Was that before you began to sing?—No; after.

Have you seen Carlo hissing?—Yes, I have seen him hissing me.

You know Giradot?—Yes; he is there every night.

Mr. Knox—Why, our officers cannot find him.

Miss Santley—He was there last night.

Mr. Lewis—Who introduced you to Mr. Belt?—Mr. Worboys, who is a dear friend of mine, and he asked me to give Mr. Belt sittings for a bust.

And he modelled you at your own house?—Yes.

Was your servant present?—Oh! running in and out; she is a good natured Irish woman, more like a companion to me.

On the Saturday before you applied for the summons, what occurred?—I went on the stage at about eight, and I had no sooner got on, than I was hissed by, I should think, 200 persons. I spoke to the audience, and said I had been a public servant for a long time, and if they were not satisfied I would retire, and left the stage; then there was tremendous applause.

Mr. Lewis said he did not intend to examine Miss Santley further on the present occasion.

Mr. Knox remanded the prisoner till Friday next, accepting bail in 100l. for his appearance.

It was understood that warrants would be issued for the apprehension of the other defendants.—*Standard*, March 21.

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Do do 12 do 5 ,,
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October, 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON ,, SCOTLAND, | On IRELAND ,, PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
8 ON FIXED DEPOSIT.
Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.
Terms for the Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER.".
4, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well-known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive Compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, the oldest and the best, and affording all the convenience and comfort of a Home, is forced, under the present competition, to reduce their Rates:—
For a Single Gentleman Rs. 120 per month. } Including
Do. do. ,, 5 for a day, week or so. } Table excellent and Wine superior.
SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co.
Bombay, 1st February 1874.

SMITH'S PRIVATE HOTEL,
21, MAZAGON ROAD, BYCULLA,
FOR
OFFICERS, GENTLEMEN, AND FAMILIES,
TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY STATIONED IN BOMBAY.
MR and Mrs. SMITH beg to draw the attention of LADIES and GENTLEMEN to their HOTEL, where every comfort and convenience may be obtained at MODERATE CHARGES.

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THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.
PAPER FOR SALE.
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CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to
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and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers and bottles*.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECK-JEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use
E. MANECKJEE.
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SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR
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THE Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced *perfect in every respect*. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanized Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.
The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an Anna for fuel.
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